

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Conciliatory Germany

IF Germany finally does agree to meet the demands in the American note that she carry on the naval warfare in the British war zone according to the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity, as Count von Bernstorff intimates is now to be done, it will be because two Americans lost their lives in the destruction of the liner Arabic. Prior to the Arabic incident, the press of Germany, which is government controlled and which reflects the views of the government rather than the individual views of the editors, scoffed at the American suggestions and bluntly announced that no reply satisfactory to America need be expected.

Summarizing the press reception of the last American note, Charles Bates Strayer, in Leslie's Weekly, states that German statesmen and editors who had the opportunity of reading the American note in the original expressed keen appreciation and admiration of President Wilson's literary style, but any other form of approval has yet to be noted in Germany. "The note," says Captain Persius, naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, "expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hopes in the war on England." Count von Reventlow says in the Tageszeitung that the note "breathes an almost hateful disregard of the standpoint of the German government," and the Vossische Zeitung characterizes it as being "not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany." Eugen Zimmerman, director of the Lakalanzeiger, usually conservative in his views, says, "We must now prepare for very difficult negotiations; yes, even for our relations with America becoming much worse." Commenting on the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," which aroused anger throughout Germany, he continues, "We beg to reserve to ourselves the privilege of determining against whom we are to be 'deliberately unfriendly.'" The end of parleying is indicated in the Kreuzzeitung's comment, "The pen has done its work; submarines now have the say."

The note was so worded as not to require an immediate answer, and the Washington correspondent of the semi-official Cologne Gazette sent a wireless advising Germany not to answer the note as it would still further inflame feeling in America. The Vossische Zeitung, in an apparently inspired editorial, announced that the American note would not be answered in the immediate future, and that the submarine war would be continued at high pressure. A Berlin despatch indicated, however, that submarine commanders would be impressed with the advisability of avoiding complications with the United States and taking whatever steps they could to that end. It was said, too, that German statesmen are waiting to see whether our note to England will be as stiff in tone as that to Germany, and that this will have an important reflex action on the German-American situation. The Providence Journal quotes Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German embassy in Washington, as saying that unless the United States sends a strong protest to England Germany "will not abbreviate its submarine warfare, nor make any reply whatever to the last note to Berlin."

Leslie's Weekly writer wrote his summary for publication in the issue of his paper of August 12, one week before the Arabic was sunk. The ominous silence which greeted the news of that flagrant flout at the United States, and the expectancy with which the American nation waited for the administration to act, so different from the violent invectives that followed the sinking of the Lusitania, appear to have jarred Germany into an appreciation of the gravity of the situation.

Thus, today we have the German ambassador hastening to assure the state department that everything the United States has asked for is to be granted, while the Imperial Chancellor has sent a conciliatory message to the American people through the Associated Press.

However, it will be remembered that the last German reply, which Secretary Lansing designated as "very unsatisfactory," was preceded by assurances from Germany that it covered every point and would be found one in which the American government could agree in toto. The present advance notices from Berlin may not be echoed at Washington when the actual facts of the German change of heart are known.

A Coast Opinion

THE sale of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet is now an accomplished fact, although we were told by defenders of the Seamen's Bill, says the San Francisco Argonaut, that the danger was an imaginary one and that there was no real intention to transfer these ships. The Dollar Line has already hauled down the American flag, the Great Northern steamships have similarly abandoned an impossible task, and some of the Eastern and Lake lines are preparing to go out of business. A foreign war could not have swept the seas more successfully. A fleet of hostile submarines would have been less destructive. If it should be necessary to send troops to Hawaii during the coming winter and no army transport should be available we should doubtless be able to persuade a Japanese line to oblige us in the matter. There would be no other way.

It is natural that there should be indignation at so wanton and needless an outrage at a time

when business depression and extraordinary crises everywhere should have dictated a conservative and cautious prudence. It is not merely a single trade that has been injured. We are used to that. But the merchant marine, such as it was, might be counted as a national asset for which all parties were supposed to be solicitous and which all parties were pledged to sustain. We may remember also that the effects of this monstrous bill were clearly foreseen. Congress was implored to reject it and the President to veto it, but in spite of all warnings and demonstrations the legislative torpedo was deliberately launched.

We are now told that the act is to be amended and that its objectionable features will be removed, and this before it has even gone into operation. As an example of legislative fatuity we may doubt if this has a parallel anywhere. Nothing whatever has happened except the foreseen and the inevitable. Nothing can now be done to remedy the mischief that has ensued. And, moreover, there is not the slightest guaranty that in some form or other it will not be repeated, as of course it will be.

Triumph For the Navy

THE grim task set for itself by the American Navy, to do what no other navy has ever accomplished, to raise a submarine lost in three hundred feet of water, has been accomplished. When the sextet of mammoth pontoons, bearing their load from the sandy bottom of the harbor channel, broke through the surface yesterday, a new record in salvage work was set for the world.

The credit for this is so well distributed that it would be unfair to the many to specify even those who have been the more prominent in the work. From the daredevil divers of the local submarine flotilla, who first essayed the depths in which the F-4 lay, to the engineers, experts and sailors who had a share in the final triumph, no man assigned to the task has shirked his fair share. Each added his bit to the full credit which goes to the Service.

Now comes the task of ascertaining the cause of the accident which cost the Navy the lives of twenty-one brave men and their ship—as it is extremely doubtful if the F-4 will ever be placed back in commission—in order that knowledge may add to the safety of other submarines. It is to be hoped that the cause will be learned. If so, perhaps it will then be known that the men of the F-4 did not die in vain.

Technicalities Vs. Justice

DESCRIBING the courts of California in the early days, a writer in the Saturday Evening Post says:

At no time in the world's history has sheer technicality, unalleviated by common sense, been carried farther than in the early California courts. Even in the most law-ridden times elsewhere a certain check has been exercised by public opinion or the pressure of business interests. But here was as yet no public opinion; and business interests, their energies fully taxed by the necessities of a new country, were willing to pay heavily to be let alone. Consequently lawyers were permitted to play out their fascinating game to their hearts' content, and totally without reference to expedience or to the justice of the case. The battles were indeed intensely technical and shadowy. Points within points were fought bitterly. Often for days the real case at issue was forgotten.

Only one of the more obvious instances of technical triumph need be cited: One man killed another on a public street before many witnesses. The indictment was, however, thrown out and he released, because it stated only that the victim was killed by a pistol and failed to specify that his death was due to the discharge of said pistol. The lawyer who evolved this brilliant idea was greatly admired and warmly congratulated.

The wheels of the law ground very slowly. One of the simplest and most effective expedients of defense was delay. A case could be postponed and remanded, often until the witnesses were scattered or influenced. But there were infinite numbers of legal expedients, all most interesting to a man of Keith's profession. His sense of justice was naturally strong and warm; and an appeal to it outside a courtroom or a law office always got an immediate and common sense response. But inside the law his mind automatically closed; and a case could have only legal aspects.

Hawaii is proud of the talents of the individual lawyers who go to make up the Hawaiian bar, but it is worthy of note that the average outsider, watching the course of the administration of justice in Hawaii, has to wonder at the distinct line drawn in the local courts between what is obviously commonsense and what is legal. Can it be that this is "a new country" with "no public opinion," where "lawyers are allowed to play out their fascinating game to their hearts' content, totally without reference to expedience or to the justice of the case. We believe the latter quotation to be a very fit description of the existing state of things. In criminal cases, particularly, about the last thing tried is the guilt or innocence of the accused. The grand jury which found the true bill, the indictment itself, the members of the trial jury and the judge of the court are more on trial, if general appearances are to be trusted, than the man in the dock, while he is in comparative security compared to the position of the witnesses. The Advertiser is not any discoverer of this condition in the courts. W. H. Taft, president of the American Bar Association in 1913, said the same thing.

The Columbia State rises to remark that Roosevelt continues to be the battle him of the Republic.

David Lloyd George will have to go back to Wales and persuade the coal miners all over again. Taffy appears to be a hard man to convince.

If the British warships that the Germans say they have sunk and the German warships that the British say they have sunk could only be gathered together they would make a very creditable fleet.

During the first nine months of the war 228,522 head of American horses and 48,578 mules were exported to Europe. Exports to Canada totaled 41,260 horses and 23,460 mules, or a total of 342,600 head of both classes of stock.

Now the Minnesota is to be sold. Another crushing argument against the un-American proposal to make it possible for Hawaii to develop as a winter resort for American citizens.

Irrespective of popular opinion as to the influence of the European war on the American meat trade and meat prices, official statistics just issued from Washington show an increase of only 124,000 head of cattle slaughtered from January to May, 1915, over the same period in 1914. This increase was only five per cent. Thirty per cent more hogs were slaughtered in 1915 than in 1914, or four million head increase. The number of sheep slaughtered was twenty-four per cent greater.

Things are coming to a pretty pass in Honolulu when good political workers have to dig down and pay taxes, just like anyone else. The idea of Mayor Lane, who is giving his time and his talents to the welfare of the public, and the other municipal employees, including seventy of the police force, having to help pay their own salaries! The thing is ridiculous on the face of it. By all means let's get to work on that new charter. An end has to be brought to any such system as holds back any part of a city employee's pay for anything so foolish as taxes.

One of the remarkable coincidences of the war to date is furnished in the official figures of the British losses in South Africa, in the suppression of the Boer rebellion and the conquest of German West Africa. The figures are: Dutch killed, 126; British killed, 126; Dutch wounded, 275; British wounded, 273. These figures show in a striking way, also, how victors and vanquished in the Boer War fought shoulder to shoulder in the campaign just ended.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who is revisiting San Francisco, is said by the Coast papers to have gained pulse, also avoidupois, both becoming to her.

Did anyone notice the rush of the patriots to offer freight to the steamer Great Northern, so that the American flag might fly over another passenger carrying vessel between the Coast and Honolulu?

The national educators in convention on the Coast have passed resolutions of endorsement of Wilson's European and Mexican policies. — Us Professors have to stick together, you know.

The Carnage of Today

THE Union forces lost in the war between the States, lasting through four years, in killed, wounded and taken prisoners a total of 562,552 men. Compare this with the losses officially recorded for Prussia, one section of one nation in the present war, which up to July 31, after one year of the war, had lost 1,641,569, practically three times as many in one year as the Union States lost in four.

Great Britain has lost, on land and water, up to July 27, a total of 330,995, or at the rate of three to one, compared with the American average yearly losses, while the bloodiness of the fighting is made plainer by remembering that near 200,000 of the men lost by the Union died of disease, while only an insignificant portion of the loss in the present war is due to anything but actual warfare.

The latest total of Prussian losses, up to August 24, reported from Amsterdam from the official casualty lists, state that between July 31 and August 24 the Prussians lost almost 100,000 men, or at the rate of 4000 odd a day, bring the total up to August 24 to 1,740,838. The only totals of losses announced for Germany are those of Prussia, and the total quoted does not include the heavy losses suffered by the Bavarians, Wurttembergers and Saxons, nor are any naval losses included.

The French, Austrians and Russians do not announce their casualty totals.

The British losses, since the announcement of their last list, have been heavy. In the fighting during the eight days preceding August 26, the officers' casualty list contained eight hundred names.

Certainly this war is one to "stagger humanity."

GENERAL PERSHING REACHES PRESIDIO

He Will Accompany Bodies of Wife and Three Daughters To Wyoming

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—Bearing his loss in soldierly fashion, Brigadier-General Pershing arrived here yesterday to take the bodies of his wife and his three small daughters, suffocated in a fire in their quarters at the Presidio on Friday, to the burial plot of the family at Cheyenne, Wyoming, the home of Senator Warren, Mrs. Pershing's father.

The Presidio was in mourning during the day. Brief services were held over the four bodies before they were taken to the train for shipment to Cheyenne.

Senator and Mrs. Warren, General Pershing and his son Warren, the only surviving child will escort the bodies on their last journey.

BRITISH TRANSPORT IS REPORTED SUNK

One Thousand Canadian Recruits Lost; Like Number Is Saved

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, August 30.—Passengers who have arrived via Rotterdam bring information of the torpedoing of a British transport off the English coast, with the loss of one thousand Canadian recruits. The transport is reported to have been carrying two thousand men, of whom one thousand were saved.

ALLIES REPULSED AT DARDANELLES

Violent Attacks Delivered By Germans in Two Regions of France Overthrown

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30.—The Allies have renewed their attack on the Gallipoli peninsula from both land and sea, according to an official report of the Turkish war office, but the attacks have broken down.

The enemy's losses are said to have been large on the land, where its attacks were repulsed by the Turkish right and center wings.

"Our artillery," says the statement, "repeatedly hit cruisers and transports."

STEAMSHIP RAMMED AND SUNK AT SEATTLE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SEATTLE, August 30.—The steamship Admiral Watson, a vessel of 1256 tons, which has been trading between Seattle and San Francisco, was rammed and sunk at its dock here yesterday by the steamer Paraiso, a vessel of 855 tons. A longshoreman in the Admiral Watson was killed by flying timbers, but there were no other casualties. It will be an easy task to raise the Admiral Watson.

NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SULPHUR SPRING, Texas, August 30.—Two negroes, who, resisting arrest, shot and killed the sheriff here yesterday, and wounded fatally a deputy sheriff, were captured later in a posse and burned at the stake in a public park.

GERMANS REPULSED IN WEST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, August 30.—Violent attacks have been delivered by the Germans in the region of Marne Theres and in the forest of Mailincourt, but have been repulsed, says last night's official report of the war office. French aviators are again active, raids having been made on German military establishments in the Ardennes and Argonne regions.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. August 28, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Eggs scarce, demand good	
Island tub butter, lb.	28 to 29
Fresh Island eggs, doz.	47
Duck eggs, doz.	40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.	.02 1/2 to .03
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.03 to .04
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	.03
Beans, Dry—	
Beans, Maui Red (none in market)	
Beans, calico, cwt.	4.00
Beans, small white, cwt.	5.00
Peas, dried, cwt.	3.75
Peas, dox. bunches	.30
Carrots, dox. bunches	.40
Cabbage, bag	1.25
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	1.75 to 2.00
Corn, Haw. small yellow, 38.00 to 40.00	
Corn, Haw. large yellow, 36.00 to 38.00	

LIVESTOCK	
Reef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed, at live weight. They are taken by the Hogs, up to 150 lbs. and over	.11 1/2 to .12 1/2
at live weight. They are taken by the Hogs, 150 lbs and over	.11 to .12
at live weight. They are taken by the Hogs, 150 lbs and over	.11 to .12

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb.	.11 to .12 1/2
Pork, lb.	.15 to .19

HIDES, Wet Salted	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	.15
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.14

FEED	
Scratch food, ton	43.00 to 44.00
Oats, ton	36.00 to 37.50
Wheat, ton	41.50 to 42.00
Middlings, ton	38.50 to 39.00
Hay, wheat, ton	24.00 to 25.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton	23.00 to 23.50
Alfalfa meal, ton	22.00 to 23.00

The following are quotations on feed f. o. b. Honolulu:
Corn, small yellow, ton, 41.00 to 42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton, 40.50 to 41.00
Corn, cracked, ton, 41.50 to 42.00
Ran, ton, 32.00
Barley, ton, 32.00
Alfalfa meal, ton, 22.00 to 23.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom 24 corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

August 27, 1915.

During the week eggs and poultry have remained at about the same prices as last week. Eggs are very scarce and the demand is good.

Commenting about the middle of September the division will have for sale a steady supply of crate fattened green ducks, eleven weeks old and weighing about four pounds. Orders will be taken for these ducks in advance in order that our customers may get them in the best of condition on the day they arrive. The poultryman who is raising them has about 750 birds to put on the market between now and Christmas. Young Muscovy ducks are much better table birds than the ordinary mad duck and should sell well.

The division receives a very high percentage of poor chickens which have to be sold at low prices in order to move them at all. If the farmers

would only learn that it pays to pen up their fowls and fatten them before sending them to the market the division could work up a large trade in Island poultry and stop the large importations from the mainland. A lot of new sanitary chicken crates have been ordered from the mainland. As soon as these arrive the division will be in much better condition to handle poultry consignments than at present. Hereafter, when consignments of poor chickens are received they will be sold on the wharf to the highest bidder as they only get thiner when cooped up in the storeroom and spoil the trade of the shippers who send in good chickens.

Watermelons are selling well at good prices. The melon fly has not troubled the growers of melons this year as it has in the past.

The contract for the new building has been let and it is hoped that it will be ready by the first of December.

A. T. LONGLEY.

MUNITION PLANTS BADLY CRIPPLED

Apparent Attempts To Wreck Three Widely Separated American Factories Are Made

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, August 30.—Apparent attempts to wreck three widely separated munition plants all engaged on the filling of war contracts for the Allies, were made yesterday, in each case the affair being set down as "unexplained" or "mysterious." The efforts at crippling the plants were accompanied by the loss of two lives.

The first affair was reported from Wilmington, Delaware, where two of the powder mills of the DuPont Company were blown up. The loss of material and in plant is heavy, while two of the employees were killed. The Wilmington reports state that the cause is undetermined.

At Acton, Massachusetts, an explosion destroyed the glazing mill of the American Powder Company, but there were no fatalities. This mill has been running overtime since the beginning of the war and the plant has been constantly guarded. The police believe that the explosion is the work of some desirous of crippling the plant.

The third "mystery" is reported from Baltimore, where fire broke out from an unexplained cause, in the Soda machine shop, which has been working in a subcontract for shrapnel castings. The plant was considerably damaged by the fire.

JAPANESE DELEGATE WELCOMED BY LABOR

(Special by Marconi Wireless to Hawaii Shipno.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The labor council here yesterday extended official welcome to Mr. Suzuki, the representative of the Japanese labor organizations, who is delegated to represent the Japanese unionists at the international labor convention to be held.

President Murphy of the Federation of Labor, in an address, said that the labor federation of America recognized neither race nor creed and held no race prejudices, working only in the cause of labor. He advocated the formation of a world's labor federation for the benefit of the laborers of all countries.